The Pyongyang Times

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The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the Editor-in-Chief of Japanese political and theoretical magazine "Sekai" after reception

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the Swedish Social Democratic Youth Union after reception

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved Leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received a message of thanks from **M.M. Chona**, Vice-President of the Republic of Zambia, which the latter sent on his way home after visiting our country.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Guinea; a message of greetings to His Excellency **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the United Republic of Cameroon, on the occasion of the 11th reunification day of Cameroon; a message of greetings to His Excellency General **Yakubu Kowon**, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the independence of Nigeria; and a message of greetings to His Beatitude Archbishop **Makarios**, President of the Republic of Cyprus, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the independence of Cyprus.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message to Comrade **Narciso Isa Conde**, General Secretary of the Dominican Communist Party, in reply to the latter's message sent on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from south Korea.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Stanko Todorov**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 70th birthday; a message from Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the independence of Somalia; a message from General **Suharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia; a message from Archbishop **Makarios**, President of the Republic of Cyprus, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 12th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Cyprus; a message from **Idi Amin Dada**, President of the Republic of Uganda, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of Uganda; and a message from **Lee Kuan Yew**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the independence of Singapore.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, greeting the 27th anniversary of the independence of Laos.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Comrade **Ali Nasser Mohamed**, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the beginning of the October 14 armed revolution of the people of the PDRY; a message to **Francisco Macias Nguema**, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, greeting the 4th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; a message of greetings to Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the victory of the October 21 revolution in Somalia; and a message of greetings to His Excellency **Gabriel Ramanantsoa** upon his election as President of the Republic of Malgache.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Editor-in-Chief of Japanese Political and Theoretical Magazine "Sekai"

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on October 6 Ryosuke Yasue, Editor-in-Chief of Japanese political and theoretical magazine "Sekai" on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; Kim Yong Nam, First Vice-Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Kim Gwan Sop, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guest and answered questions put by him.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Swedish Social Democratic Youth Union

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on October 19 the visiting delegation of the Swedish Social Democratic Youth Union.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Lars Enggvist, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Swedish Social Democratic Youth Union.

Kim Si Hak, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, was on hand.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Congratulatory Letters and Telegrams from Foreign Countries

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, received congratulatory letters and telegrams from various countries of the world.

On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung received telegrams of greetings from C.A. Kamara-Taylor, Secretary-General of the People's Congress Party of Sierra Leone, Minister of Finance and Honorary President of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association; J.A. Umhabole, National Executive Secretary of the Tanganyika African National Union; Fer Egium Mauses, Chairman of the Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee; and from Trygve Gjestland, Chairman of the Norway-Korea Friendship Association.

On the occasion of the 24th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Leader received congratulatory telegrams from the Secretariat of the World Peace Council; the Executive Secretariat of the Solidarity Organization of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America; Amin A. Awadala, Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation; Ba Alasane, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Mauritanian People's Party and Chairman of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Association; the Central Leadership of the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine in Beirut; the Baghdad Branch of the Palestinian People's Fighting Front; the Brazilian People's Revolutionary Vanguard in Havana; Pinto Dakora, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe; Jose M. Gonsalez Jerez, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain and secretary of the Spanish circle named after "Julian Grimau" in Havana; and from Nuwar Hulmi, Chairman of the General Union of Iraqi Women.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of his classic work "The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against U.S. Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory," the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received joint congratulatory letters from the Chile-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People and the Chilean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; and from the Burma-Korea Friendship Association, the "Study Group of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association, the "Study Group of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung," the "Women's Study Group of the Great Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" and the "Publishing and Printing House of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma; and a message from the Ecuadorian revolutionaries in Cuba.

The Leader also received a message of solidarity from Jiri Kubka, General Secretary of the International Organization of Journalists, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the "International Conference on the Tasks of Journalists of the Whole World in Their Fight against the Aggression of U.S. Imperialism" held in Pyongyang.

In congratulations of the opening of the first full-dress talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations in Pyongyang, the messages of greetings came to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from A.C. Tantau, General Secretary of the National Union of Tanzanian Workers, Minister of Labour and Public Welfare of the United Republic of Tanzania and General Secretary of the All African Trade Unions Federation; U Pho Tha Bay, General Secretary of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; Harish Chandra, Secretary General of the Indian Lawyers' Association for Defence of Peace; the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People, the Chile-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, and the Chilean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; Mineharu Kuji, Captain of the Japanese ship "Dainichi-maru" on behalf of its crew; and Albidu Lundberk of the Writers' Union of Sweden.

The congratulatory telegram from the attendants of the meeting held under the joint auspices of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association and other organizations on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of Comrade Kim Il Sung's historical speech "The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against U.S. Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory" pointed out as follows:

This speech gives great encouragement to the revolutionary people who are fighting against imperialism and for independence and peace.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists occupying south Korea and the Japanese militarists and their stooges give up their reactionary policies, that the U.S. imperialist army withdraw from south Korea as a prerequisite to Korea's independent, peaceful reunification and that the illegal "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be abolished unconditionally.

We unanimously support the policy for the country's independent, peaceful reunification maintained all along by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the stubborn struggle of the Korean people for its implementation.

We sincerely wish the respected and beloved Leader good health and a long life for the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, for the successful accomplishment of Korea's independent, peaceful reunification and for the victory of the revolutionary cause of the oppressed peoples the world over.

3rd Session of North-South Red Cross Talks Held

The 3rd session of the north-south Red Cross talks was held in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of our country, on October 24th, inviting great expectations and attention of the entire people in north and south Korea and the peace-loving people of the whole world.

Pyongyang has now witnessed two of these meetings since the start of the north-south Red Cross talks, which meant a great fruition of the line of independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the policy of wide-range negotiations between the north and south, manifested by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Based on the successes of the first and second sessions and especially on the principles of discussing agenda items, which had been agreed and confirmed on the initiative of the Red Cross delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the meeting commenced the practical debate of the 5 items on the agenda of the talks.

The meeting opened at 10 a.m. in the Taedonggang Hall in an atmosphere lively with the Red Cross officials and reporters from the north and the south and the Korean newsmen who came home from Japan to cover the talks and many foreign correspondents.

The meeting was attended by Kim Tae Hui, head of the Red Cross delegation of the DPRK, its members, advisers and suite.

The meeting was also attended by advisor Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Asspciation of Korean Residents in Japan and Member of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

And present at the meeting were Li Bom Sok, chief delegate of the south Korean Red Cross delegation, its members, advisers and suite.

At the session, having expressed their delight to meet again in Pyongyang, the time-honoured capital, and to set about discussing concrete matters on the agenda items for the north-south Red Cross talks, both sides manifested their stands and advanced concrete proposals, with regard to the first item of the agenda for the full-dress talks, "Inquiring the addresses of the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results."

Head of our delegation Kim Tae Hui declared the third session of great significance open and spoke first.

Stressing that the humanitarian problem of alleviating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen dispersed in the north and the south was directly linked with the question of national reunification, a national question, the head of our delegation said that a due consideration of these two questions in close combination would not only facilitate the solution of the humanitarian question, but also contribute to promoting national reunification to the maximum. And then, he advanced the 5 principles that should be observed in discussing and settling the 5 agenda items in the spirit of the joint-statement, and made a 4-point proposal of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK concerning the first agenda item of the full-dress talks.

South Korean chief delegate Li Bom Sok who spoke next emphasized the significance of the third session and expressed his readiness to be sincere in discussing problems.

He pointed out that one of the basic stands should be that the work of alleviating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen be performed in accordance with the free will of the persons concerned.

Referring to the first agenda item, he spoke about the procedures, items to be put in papers and also about the institutioning of organizations for the exchange of papers, in connection with both sides' work of inquiring the addresses of the family members and relatives and ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results.

The morning's open session closed with the making of proposals by both sides.

They had a closed session in the afternoon.

The third session of the north-south Red Cross talks is in progress

Information on Opening of Second and Third Meetings of Co-Chairmen of North-South Coordination Commission Issued

Second Meeting of Co-Chairmen of Two Sides to Open in Pyongyang

An information on the opening of the second and third meetings of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission was issued.

According to it, following the first meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission which was held at Panmunjom on October 12, the second meeting will open in Pyongyang on November 2, 1972 and the third meeting in Seoul on November 30, 1972.

Li Hu Rak, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and Co-Chairman of the south Korean side, will visit Pyongyang to attend the second meeting.

The opening of the meetings of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission in Pyongyang and Seoul is of weighty significance in improving and settling north-south relations and accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in the spirit of the north-south joint statement in which the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity are laid down.

"Martial Law" Proclaimed throughout South Korea

According to reports from Seoul a person in the south Korean authorities dissolved the "National Assembly," suspended the effects of articles of the "constitution," banned the activities of all the political parties and political press activities and assemblies and demonstrations and closed down all the universities and colleges as from 7 p.m. on October 17.

At the same time a "Martial Law" was proclaimed in addition to the "state of national emergency" which had already been declared throughout south Korea.

The reports said that a terror-ridden atmosphere was prevailing in the city; a little past 6 p.m. that day a large number of tanks and armoured cars appeared in the streets and fully armed paratroops and special units were deployed around the "National Assembly" and "government" buildings and newspaper houses and radio stations and the traffic of citizens was suspended.

A Visit to Korean Revolution Museum (5)

Founding of Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, First Contingent of Revolutionary People's Armed Forces in Our Country

I dropped in at hall No. 8 of the museum. On display there were materials showing the fact that the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the strategic line of organizing and waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle and founded the Anti-Japanese People's Guerilla Army.

From data furnished by the then newspapers exhibited there I could grasp the internal and external situation prevailing at that time. In September 1931 the Japanese imperialists launched armed invasion of the Northeast China, causing the "Manchurian incident." And they intensified their vicious reactionary offensive against the Korean people in an endeavour to turn Korea into a "bridgehead" and into a "solid logistical base" for their invasion of the continent. Indignant at the enemy's reactionary offensive—sanguinary repression and murderous atrocities—the masses of the people were putting up a violent struggle.

Indeed, the situation created in those days urgently demanded that the violent advance of the masses of our people be made organised and developed into an armed struggle.

Also exhibited in the museum is the picture "The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advancing the line of founding the Guerilla Army at the Myongwolgu Conference." The picture shows the Leader who set forth a solely correct strategic line in order to meet the situation created at the time.

At the Myongwolgu Conference held on December 16, 1931 he made the historic speech "On Organizing and Waging an Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism."

At the conference Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"To organize and wage an armed struggle we must prepare our revolutionary armed forces capable of crushing the enemy's counter-revolutionary armed forces. If we are to win victory in the struggle against the Japanese imperialist robbers, we must have the revolutionary armed forces capable of preserving and expanding our own forces and ceaselessly wiping out and weakening the enemy's forces in the long drawn-out war. We must organize such revolutionary armed forces—the Anti-Japanese People's Guerilla Army."

Quoting this teaching, the curator explained to me that at the conference the Leader put forward the line of organizing the Anti-Japanese People's Guerilla Army, the line of setting up the guerilla bases, the line of laying the mass foundation of the armed struggle and the line of forming the anti-Japanese united front of the Korean and Chinese peoples and that he taught the organizational work of the Party and the work of the Young Communist League should be strengthened.

And the curator impressively told me that following the Myongwolgu Conference, with an indomitable will and superb revolutionary sweep, the Leader dynamically pushed ahead with the work of founding the Anti-Japanese People's Guerilla Army which would be the main force of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, proclaims the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army

The Leader gave scrupulous guidance to the underground political workers whom he had dispatched to different areas to raise members of the armed ranks, expand and strengthen the revolutionary organizations and conduct organizational and political work among the masses of the people. On the other hand he personally visited Shinglungchun and many other places in Antu county and took on the most difficult jobs.

Seen in this hall are a *hap*—a bowl—used by the Leader and a saddle of the horse used by him for a cushion at a secret meeting place in those days.

Disguising himself as a hired hand, he entered a farming village in the Puluho area where the enemy's surveillance was very strict and there were many secret agents of the enemy. And braving constant danger he set a practical example of revolutionizing the village through unexcelled ability in a short span of time.

At Kirin, Hailung, Chingyuan, Chiaho, Harbin and Tunhua, he conducted bold and subtle activities, avoiding the enemy's eyes and disguising himself as a worker at times, as a student at other times and as a Chinese gentleman at yet other times.

Also on display in the museum are materials showing the fact that the communists and the revolutionary people unfolded a bloody struggle upholding the Leader's militant slogan "Arms are our life and soul! Arms against arms!"

A secret document drawn up by the "Police Affairs Bureau of the Government-General of Korea" of Japanese imperialism also reflects, though insufficient, the fact that to arm themselves the communists wrested arms from the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the Japanese and Manchurian police forces, vicious pro-Japanese landlords and bureaucrats almost every day in Chunhuahsiang in Wangching county, Shuisinhsiang in Yenchi county and Minghsinshe in Holung county.

When I saw the materials on it, I felt as if I saw with my own eyes the communists and revolutionary people who put up a bloody struggle to capture the enemy's weapons at that time.

Thanks to the sagacious guidance of the Leader and the resolute struggle of the communists and the revolutionary masses who rose up upholding his teaching, preparations for founding the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army were made successfully and grave obstacles to the advancement of the revolution were also removed.

And on April 25, 1932 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung finally founded at Antu the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist contingent of the revolutionary people's armed forces in our country, with the progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youths who were opposed to Japanese imperialism for the national independence and social emancipation of the Korean people.

Also on display there is the banner of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army which was raised when the Leader proclaimed its founding.

More than 40 years have passed since then. But the red banner and the letters "Anti-Japanese People's Guerilla Army" embroidered on it shine bright, vividly reminding the visitors of this great historic event.

This banner is permeated with the lofty patriotic spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who struggled for the restoration of the fatherland heroically with arms in their hands and it is dyed with their red blood.

Various materials on the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army by the Leader show the mission and lofty spiritual and moral traits of the Guerilla Army which was the genuine people's army and the revolutionary army.

Indeed, the AJGA was an invincible armed force guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea, *Juche* idea. It was the revolutionary armed force of the Korean working class that was fighting to drive out the Japanese imperialist aggressors, establish a genuine people's government which would protect the working people's interests and, further, to build socialism and communism.

The Leader developed our country's communist movement and anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle onto a new, higher plane by founding the AJGA and waging the armed struggle.

Listening to the explanation of the curator on the founding of the AJGA, I came to a stop reverently before a big photograph.

The curator pointed to the photograph of a small straw-thatched house standing on the broad plain overgrown with reed, the house in Shiaoshaho where the Leader once lived together with his mother. And the curator told me an unforgettable, touching story.

On his way to South Manchuria immediately after the founding of the Guerilla Army, the Leader, anxious about his sick mother, dropped in at this house bringing one *mal* of millet. At that time his mother was in a critical condition, but she encouraged her son asking him not to worry about household cares but to leave home at once to set out on the path of the revolutionary struggle.

When he visited this house again some time later, his mother already passed away and his two young brothers were staying with no one to rely upon. He asked the neighbours to take care of his brothers and parted with them.

Bearing anguish and heartache the Leader devoted his all solely to the struggle for the revolution and the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people.

Moved to tears I paused there for a while in humble reverence.

Hong Rae Hui

REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERILLAS

Setting a Great Example of Revolutionary Work Method

O Baek Ryong

The great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, always goes among the people and clearly indicates the road for the whole nation to follow and even for a family and an individual to take, pulling them ahead in person.

It is the most revolutionary and powerful method of work invariably applied by Comrade Kim Il Sung to penetrate deep into the reality, have a clear grasp of actual conditions, indicate right directions and methods for the solution of problems and vigorously lead the masses of the people on the road of revolution.

Referring to the revolutionary system of work to be established within the Party and revolutionary work method to be acquired by the functionaries, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We have done a great deal of organizational and ideological work to establish a revolutionary system of work throughout the Party and to help the functionaries rid themselves of bureaucracy and learn the revolutionary work method of relying on the masses....

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is the embodiment and development of the revolutionary mass line, a tradition of our Party, adapted to the new realities of socialist construction. The essence of the Chongsan-ri method is that the higher body helps the lower, and the superior assists those under him and always goes down to the work places in order to have a good grasp of actual conditions and find correct solutions to problems, gives priority to political work, work with people in all undertakings and enlists the conscious enthusiasm and initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks."

Whenever I think of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method which has brought about fundamental changes in the work of the Party and state bodies and economic organs, I ponder on its deep root and recall with emotion a shining example of revolutionary work method which Comrade Kim Il Sung established in person in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and applied in actual life.

Particularly, I still remember Comrade Kim Il Sung how he constantly attended to the work of the Party and other revolutionary organizations and even to the work of the school of the Children's Corps, while staying in the Wangching guerilla base in the early period of the establishment of the guerilla base, an operational base and a base of the revolution.

This was the time when the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army had been just founded and it was raised as the most urgent task to strengthen the Guerilla Army organizationally and enhance its fighting capacity.

And, as the guerilla base in the form of liberated area had just been set up, we were new to all business and had to find our way in tackling everything and establish a revolutionary order, overcoming all difficulties by ourselves.

The new-born Guerilla Army had to fight the formidable enemy Japanese imperialism, without having a state rear or any outside support. This was not the only difficulty that we had.

We had to solve many hard and complex problems confronting the Korean revolution—the leftist "Soviet line" of the flunkeyists, dogmatists and left opportunists, the leftist errors committed by the great-power chauvinists and factionalists in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle and the difficult task of forming the united front with the Chinese anti-Japanese units.

The knotty and intricate problems deciding the fate of the Korean revolution could be solved only by the wise guidance of the outstanding Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Everyday he worked sleeplessly to unravel these difficult problems and, at the same time, consolidate, expand and develop the ranks of the Guerilla Army organizationally, intensify political and military trainings for the guerillas, secure arms, ammunition, provisions and clothes and thrash out original guerilla tactics.

Though he was busy directing all work, big and small, with the destiny of the Korean people on his shoulders, Comrade Kim Il Sung always went down to the lower units and the revolutionary organizations and grasped actual conditions breathing the same air with the masses and relying upon them, and set forth the most explicit orientation and method of work and organized and mobilized them to the settlement of all tough problems.

That time the Headquarters of our Guerilla Army was located at Matsun, and its companies were stationed scatteringly in Kayaho, Shihlping, Tahuangwai, Yaoyinkou and so on.

To make a round of such dispersed units one had to travel scores of kilometres on foot.

But, after getting through urgent matters of the Headquarters, Comrade Commander always went on the long journey on foot to visit the companies and the revolutionary organizations in local areas.

He often started on journey at night because his daytime hours were taken for attending to the general affairs at Matsun. His clothes were wet with dew as he was travelling across rugged mountains and woods at night.

When he got wet, he dropped in at farmers' houses and squeezed his clothes dry, and resumed his trip.

Sometimes he stopped at the old Choe's at Hsitapu located near Matsun and dried his wet clothes.

Always staying in the lower units and the local revolutionary organizations he clearly saw with deep analysis what was wrong with them in the implementation of the revolutionary line and policy, what they were wanting, for what they should be urged to make more efforts, what new tasks should be given to them and how they were to be led to carry them out vigorously, and he got them realize those things and helped them.

Once Comrade Commander went to the Second Company stationed in Setsae-som and found that provisions ran out and the company men had been skipping meals. They, however, did not reveal their hungry feelings at all, because they did not want to cause trouble to him. But Comrade Commander perceived the truth from their looks and asked the cooks how many meals they skipped because of food shortage.

The cooks replied that they had not missed a meal, at the thought that if the truth was told, it would trouble him. Yet unbelieving, he went to the bunkhouse and met the soldiers one by one and then inquired the political instructor Comrade Choe Chun Guk.

The truth was that the company had run out of food, because the three men who had been sent out to secure provisions did not yet return.

Having been acquainted with the facts, Comrade Commander saw to it that three good marksmen were sent for hunting.

The leading functionaries of the company had never thought out the animal hunting before, only waiting for the men to return carrying provisions. They selected hunters, as instructed by Comrade Commander.

The hunters came back with a big deer they had shot.

Instantly, the cooks boiled water, cooked the deer meat hastily and were going to serve it to the company men.

Comrade Commander urged them to reboil the meat before it was distributed among the soldiers, saying that the well-done meat should be served to hungry men lest they have stomach trouble.

When he was offered the meat, he stubbornly declined to take it, saying that he had taken his meal just before he came there. When he knew that some pieces of meat were kept for him, he divided them in person among the guerillas.

That night he minutely told the company political instructor Comrade Choe Chun Guk how the political workers should conduct their work in the units, saying:

...The political workers should know well how to arrange things for the life of their men. Their work of caring for the soldiers' life is something like a combat plan.

If a political instructor worries himself uselessly, doing nothing when his men are going hungry, what will become of it? If there is no better way at all, he should see to it that even the tree bark is brought and cooked to feed his men, shouldn't he?

We are now fighting Japanese imperialism, braving all difficulties with our will and strength.

If those who lead the revolution do not think and act in a positive and versatile manner under such circumstances, even a step forward can not be made in our struggle. In the end, the leading personnel themselves will find it impossible to keep even their own life properly, to say nothing of his men's. That is why the political instructor must always study the life of his men closely and see through difficult problems and bottlenecks and solve them beforehand....

Comrade Commander stayed in the Second Company until the men came back from their mission to obtain provisions and took care of the life of the rank and file and kindly helped the leading personnel in their work.

He took concrete measures to obtain provisions and had this matter solved right away, and personally attended a Party meeting and a Young Communist League meeting to acquaint himself with actual conditions of the company. He examined the lecture notes prepared by the political instructor, went to see his political lecture and told him what his shortcomings in teaching were and how he would remedy them.

He even instructed that deep attention should be directed to the organizational life of the cooks and especially to their study because they would be left alone in the base when the company went out for battles, and personally met them to learn about their study and stressed that study was an important revolutionary task for them.

Then the cooks studied hard, as told by him.

It was thanks to the personal guidance and care of Comrade Commander that Comrade Choe Chun Guk, who had been unable to write even his name because he had had no chance to study before he joined the army, became a political instructor and a political military cadre of the Guerilla Army capable of fulfilling his revolutionary task.

His was not an isolated case. Innumerous people grew up into excellent Communists in the course of anti-Japanese armed struggle. This was entirely ascribable to the guidance and help of Comrade Kim Il Sung who constantly educated the guerillas and the people, staying with them.

In this way Comrade Commander always went to the lower units to help and educate his men and acquired a deep knowledge of actual conditions relying on the ranks and files and showed the most correct way to untie knotty problems.

Whenever he had any problems to solve, he went to see and consult the masses and made a serious study and analysis of them and then drew a correct conclusion, while teaching the masses to solve them for themselves.

It happened one day. Our company commander Comrade Chang was arrested on the charge of being a "Minsaengdan" member. This was a great surprise to us. Comrade Chang was an excellent marksman, and skilled fighter. He was known as a crack shot who could kill a Jap at a single shot. Not only that. He had put up a resolute fight against the counter-revolutionary elements who had attempted to undermine the revolutionary ranks from within.

That time there was a man who had sneaked into our ranks disguising himself and held a leading post in our company.

One day, when the company men took their meal with beef soup, he urged them not to take the stock but to eat meat only with salt.

He had cunningly tried every time to stir up discontent among the guerillas. This time he ordered his men to eat boiled barley and meat only, forcing them not to take the stock, which they liked very much. His aim lay in making the soldiers dislike the guerilla life and causing commotion among them.

The company commander Comrade Chang actively struggled to lay bare the true colours of that man who was engaged in harmful activities. But the great-power chauvinists and left exclusionists, who had been scheming to destroy the revolutionary ranks from within, branded him as a "Minsaengdan" member and arrested him.

That time Comrade Commander had not been in the guerilla base, as he went out to direct battles. They seized this chance to arrest Comrade Chang.

Until then, their true colours had not been fully brought to public. Still worse, there were corroborative evidences concocted by them to accuse him as a "Minsaengdan" member. This made the case very complex. The great power chauvinists, flunkeyists and factionalists cooked up such a vicious invention misusing the name of the local Party organization and plotted to use the case for unfolding the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle in an ultra-leftist way in the Guerilla Army, when Comrade Commander would return. Comrade Commander came back leading the guerillas. Informed of the case, he made sincere efforts to prove the falsehood of the charge against Comrade Chang.

He had already saw through the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle going wrong and had thoroughly known about each of his men through his day-to-day conversation and contact with them.

Comrade Commander again had minute talks with the men of our company, especially with those who knew Comrade Chang well and met the soldiers who had remained in the guerilla base, the functionaries of the local revolutionary organizations and the revolutionary masses, exerting himself to grasp the truth in a scientific way. In the end, he went to the place where the people were locked on the charge of being "Minsaengdan" members to see Comrade Chang. Meeting Comrade Commander at the lock-up, he was in perplexity.

(To Be Continued)

Historic Meetings That Blazed the Trail for Formation of Anti-Imperialist United Front

On the Occasion of 40th Anniversary of Ryangganggu and Rajagu Meetings

The Ryangganggu and Rajagu Meetings held under the personal leadership of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung respectively in September and October 1932, were the historic meetings of great significance in materializing the anti-Japanese united front with the Chinese anti-Japanese units in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Originally, the Chinese anti-Japanese units were a nationalist armed force, and fought under an anti-Japanese banner though they had some class limitations in themselves. They were the anti-Japanese armed force which was not negligible in view of their numerical strength and armament. But they were hostile to Korean Communists and this was due to the Japanese imperialist policy of pitting one nation against another, and to the manoeuvres of the Left opportunists and factionalists and to their own vulnerability.

With a scientific insight into such situation Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, put forward in detail the policy of forming an anti-imperialist united front with them and through an energetic struggle he personally paved the way for forming it, at the outset of the preparations for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

However, in the latter half of 1932, that is, at the time before and after the Ryangganggu Meeting, the relations with the Chinese anti-Japanese units, which had been getting better, became complicated again due to the sinister machinations of Japanese imperialism and the reckless manoeuvres of the opportunists and factionalists. New obstacles stood in the way of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In those days the Japanese imperialists intensified political and military offensive against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army) as never before. In this situation, if the obstacles were not removed without a loss of time, the revolutionary forces of the Korean people themselves might break up and grow weaker and might suffer the irretrievable consequences.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught to this effect:

...Of course, it was very difficult to realize joint operations with the anti-Japanese units. But this was a revolutionary task which had to be solved on all accounts and a question which could be solved...

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, called the historic Ryangganggu and Rajagu Meetings and took positive measures to cope with the then situation.

Present at the Ryangganggu Meeting were commanding personnel of the guerilla units active in Antu, Holung and Yenchi and the KPRA political workers operating in the anti-Japanese units.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, referring first to the need for Korean Communists to maintain correct attitude and stand toward the anti-Japanese units, reclarified his policy of strengthening the united front with them.

Having made a scientific analysis of the necessity of forming the anti-imperialist united front and its conditions and possibility, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that it was wrong to insist that waging a joint struggle together with the anti-Japanese units which were inconstant and vacillating in battles against the enemy would be a nonsense.

Further, he explained that if the KPRA units severed relations with them on account of their vacillation, it would only help the Japanese imperialists in the attempt to defeat them piecemeal and, worse still, would sap the anti-Japanese forces and create a situation more unfavourable for the activities of the KPRA units.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a detailed account of the fact that if the KPRA men gave up the work with the anti-Japanese units, some within the latter's ranks might waver, surrender and turn their coats, unable to stand the enemy's punitive operations and that it would result in making so much more enemies and, accordingly, a considerable number of Chinese people who pinned some expectation on the anti-Japanese units might estrange themselves from the KPRA.

He emphasized that the more complex the situation became, the greater patience should be exercised in further strengthening the work with the anti-Japanese units so as to let them realize through practices that Korean Communists were none other than the most ardent anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and the real friends of theirs and let them have firmer conviction that victory could be won if the Korean and Chinese peoples fought in unity and thus induce them to follow in the KPRA's wake of their own accord.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that every favourable condition and possibility should be turned to good account to develop the KPRA units rapidly into the powerful revolutionary armed forces and lead the anti-Japanese units positively.

On the basis of the Leader's programmatic teaching a decision was adopted at the meeting to carry on more actively the work with anti-Japanese units. This decision was concretized still more at the Rajagu Meeting held later on.

At the Rajagu Meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung severely criticized the factionalists for having committed the grave Leftist errors in the work with the anti-Japanese units and reiterated the need to follow steadfastly the just policy he set forth at the Ryangganggu Meeting.

His policy of materializing the anti-imperialist united front and measures taken to put it into effect were most scientific and unique as they made clear the strategy and tactics which helped toward hastening the defeat of the common enemy by isolating him completely while uniting the broadest possible section of the anti-imperialist forces in the struggle against him.

It was because Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down the policy and took the measures that Korean Communists could take up the correct attitude and stand toward the nationalist armed forces in the neighbouring country like the Anti-Japanese National Salvation Army, not to speak of the Communists and people, and could successfully materialize the united front with them, frustrating at every step the Japanese imperialist policy of pitting one nation against another and splitting, weakening and disrupting from within the revolutionary forces as well as the manoeuvres of the Left opportunists and factionalists.

More, it was because the policy and the measures were carried through that the conditions became more favourable for the political and military activities of the KPRA units, that the joint operations could be conducted with the anti-Japanese units to deal heavier political and military blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and that even under the difficult and complex circumstances unprecedented in the history the Korean revolution could be accelerated as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the centre.

The policy and the measures greatly helped all the anti-imperialist forces form the united front on a world-wide scale to wage a dynamic struggle against the imperialist aggressors.

Indeed, the policy of forming the anti-imperialist united front, which Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward and fought for in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and the experiences accumulated and the feats performed in the course of executing that policy constituted a component of the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea and, still today, serve as a banner which encourages our people powerfully in their struggle for beating off the aggression of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, achieving the independent national reunification and stepping up the socialist construction in the country.

Kim Jae Ok

KPRA Commanders Set Examples Personally for Everyone Else

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, created in person the typical communist and revolutionary style of work, the style of work in setting examples personally for everyone else, and generalized it creditably in the whole course of the hard-fought anti-Japanese armed struggle.

This style of work—the precious wherewithal for the revolution—served the commanders of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army) as an indicator or model of struggle in their life and work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To set an example personally means to act in a model way.

"In the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army the cadres used to set examples personally in everything. When fighting the enemy, the commanders always took the lead in assaults and brought up the rear in retreats. When a company retreated, the company commander ordered a platoon leader to lead the unit in some direction, and then he and the deputy company commander for political affairs took up position in the rear, beating off the pursuing enemy. This was an iron rule in the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army."

The revolutionary style of work initiated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the commanders' style of work in setting examples personally for others, constituted one of the sources of powerful strength that led the guerillas and the people to victory in their revolutionary struggle.

The commanders of the guerilla units took the lead, first of all, in equipping themselves firmly with Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea, his immortal *Juche* idea, and with the revolutionary policies and lines—its embodiment.

The KPRA men waged an arduous struggle; march and battle were in their daily routine. Therefore, there was not any set time for them to study. But books were in their hands whenever and wherever they went—at a short break in the march, near the campfire in a bivouac and even during a lull in battle.

Comrade Ryu Gyong Su, one of the guerilla commanders, kept up the difficult struggle day in, day out. But never did he put off the study even a day in an effort to grasp the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader, though he himself stayed hungry for days, running out of provisions. And never did he fail to carry the Leader's works in his knapsack to study them hard, even if he had to take a day's ration out of it in case it was stuffed with too many things.

He studied them perseveringly, carrying them with him at all times, until the books were so dog-eared and thumbed that some of their pages were illegible. And yet he read and read them, pasting the torn pages together and rewriting the letters on them.

Consequently, he got understanding of the basic thoughts clarified in such literatures as "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" —a codification of the Leader's great revolutionary ideas—and "Inaugural Declaration of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland," and became well versed in their texts.

By deeply grasping the Leader's great revolutionary ideas it was possible for Comrade Ryu Gyong Su to arm the guerillas and the people firmly with these ideas at any time and in any place and organize and enlist them skillfully under any circumstance in the struggle to fulfil their revolutionary tasks.

The commanders of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army set examples personally for others not only in equipping themselves solidly with the Leader's great revolutionary ideas but also in accepting his orders and instructions unconditionally and carrying them out to the end.

In the autumn of 1940 a commander of the KPRA unit was assigned by the Leader to the task of attacking the enemy in a concentrated village near Lotoukou with the regimental strength to obtain as much provisions as needed for wintering of the KPRA units. He lost no time to set out on the mission, leading his unit. The enemy staged insidious manoeuvres everywhere it advanced. This slowed down its march contrary to expectation. On top of this, the provisions gave out.

It was imperative to get some provisions badly needed for a farther march.

So, the guerilla unit attacked the enemy in the road construction site nearby and captured the provisions. As a result, the situation became quite unfavourable for assault upon the enemy in the concentrated village near Lotoukou as the unit's location was disclosed to him.

In this situation, some guerillas suggested that an urgent action should be taken to quickly slip out of the enemy's encirclement, alleging that they carried out the Leader's order because they had already procured the provisions in a considerable quantity.

The commander of the unit, however, thought that Comrade Kim Il Sung's order should not be disobeyed on any account. He severely castigated in no time such an erroneous act as to interpret and modify the Leader's order arbitrarily instead of executing it faithfully to the end. He then persuaded his men and himself did all he could to carry it out. Difficulty was great. A bloody struggle had to be fought for acquiring a sack of grain. The unit under his command, in the long run, succeeded in obtaining over 800 sacks of grain after knocking down the enemy in the concentrated village near Lotoukou.

It happened at the time of Chingantun battle in January 1938. Comrade Kim Ju Hyon, one of the guerilla commanders, received from the Leader the order to organize the platoon strength into a shock group and open the gate of the enemy-held walled town so as to pave the way for the unit's onslaught. He immediately went into action together with the members of the shock group. One of them, to his regret, was detected by the enemy patrol when he climbed over the wall.

At this critical moment Comrade Kim Ju Hyon himself flew it over without hesitation in a minute before the others did, wiped out the enemy and cleared the way for his unit's attack.

As seen above, the KPRA commanders served as standard-bearers in the revolutionary struggle; they led and encouraged their men to implement without fail the Leader's orders and instructions in defiance of whatever difficulty and ordeal.

The guerilla commanders set examples personally for everyone else in the day-to-day life within their units.

Thanks to the tender solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung the main units of the KPRA started the military-political studies in the forests of Matangkou toward the end of 1937. At the time it was quite urgent to build barracks in their secret camping ground.

Comrade O Jung Hup, one of the commanders infinitely loyal to the Leader, took the lead in building them, digging with a shovel or cutting down trees with an axe. The commander's initiative stimulated the rank-and-file to greater efforts and increased the efficiency of work.

In this way his company built a neat, semi-dugout barrack with stone stoves in it, before other units did.

Comrade O Jung Hup followed the Leader's style of work in setting examples personally for others; he made it an iron rule to set an example for his subordinates in studying, managing the unit and maintaining mass discipline. He never committed such an act as to issue an instruction in words only and urge his men to carry it out.

He did not examine their weapons and dresses before he himself set an example in these respects.

The commanders' examples in the daily life within the units led to strengthening the unity between superiors and inferiors still more in idea and purpose and displayed great vitality in establishing an iron order within the units and educating the rank-and-file in a revolutionary way.

Emulating the exemplary actions of their commanders, the guerillas became more and more faithful both in study and life within their units and creditably discharged their combat missions at any time.

As facts tell, the KPRA commanders deeply acquired and followed sincerely the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary style of work in setting examples personally for others, and thus made great contribution to shining victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The traditional style of work in showing examples personally to others, the style of work created and developed by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the crucible of the revolutionary struggle, has been carried forward and developed by the Workers' Party of Korea as a priceless wealth and a model to be followed invariably in the guidance of the masses.

Li Chang Gyu

Diplomatic Relations Established between the DPRK and the Republic of Upper Volta

A joint communique of the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government delegation of the Republic of Upper Volta was signed in Pyongyang on October 11 in connection with the visit of the government delegation of the RUV to our country.

The joint communique points out:

The government delegation of the Republic of Upper Volta led by His Excellency Antoine Dakoure, Minister of Agriculture, Stockbreeding, Forestry and Tourism, paid an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from October 5 to 11, 1972 at the invitation of the Government of the DPRK.

During its stay, the delegation was received by His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the great Leader of the Korean people, and visited Mangyongdae, the spiritual birthplace of the Korean people.

And the delegation looked around factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and localities.

Talks were held between the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by His Excellency Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, and the government delegation of the Republic of Upper Volta.

The two delegations discussed questions of common concern in an atmosphere of trust and friendship.

During the visit, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Upper Volta agreed upon establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level and exchanging diplomatic representatives to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries in all the political, economic and cultural spheres on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Concluding the visit, His Excellency Minister Antoine Dakoure expressed satisfaction and gratitude for the warm welcome accorded the delegation by the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The joint communique was signed by Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and by Antoine Dakoure, Minister of Agriculture, Stockbreeding, Forestry and Tourism, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Upper Volta.

The Juche Idea Is a Great Idea Leading People to Be True Master of Society and Nature

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, gave once again a well-grounded scientific and theoretical exposition of the *Juche* idea and indicated a clear-cut way for people to become the true master of nature and society and their destiny in his answers "On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies" to the questions raised by journalists of the Japanese newspaper Mainichi Shimbun.

The profound idea and brilliant propositions put forward by the Leader this time constitute a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon which helps man clearly understand the truth of the *Juche* idea and the fundamental principle of revolution and leads him to rise determinedly in the revolutionary struggle for transforming nature and society and man himself and win victory.

The Juche Idea Is an Idea Thoroughly Defending Independence of Man

Genius of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of an overall analysis of the essential quality of man as a social being and his position and role in the revolutionary struggle for transforming nature and society, propounded an original idea that independence is what keeps man alive and the revolutionary struggle is a struggle for defending his independence.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal."

What is basic in man's social and political life is to adhere firmly to independence. This is connected with the position and role of man in nature and society.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The basis of the *Juche* idea is that man is the master of all things and decides everything."

This teaching of the Leader's scientifically expounds the reason why independence is the life of man, a social being; it is a classic proposition which inspires man to rise up vigorously in the struggle for maintenance of his independence.

For man to defend his independence is the basic requirement for shaping his destiny by himself and leading a worthy life as a human being.

All revolutionary struggles are, in essence, a struggle for defending man's independence. This is the law of the development of man's social and political life and the objective truth of the revolutionary struggle.

The *Juche* idea that man is the master of all things and decides everything scientifically expounds what is the genuine life of man, a social being, and this makes clear for the first time the basic principle of revolution—why all the revolutionary struggles break out and for what man should fight. Man lives and fights for independence.

Therefore, independence and subjugation are incompatible with each other.

The great *Juche* idea, the idea that a man is the master of his destiny and it is his strength that shapes his destiny, is a revolutionary world outlook defending man's independence. Precisely for this reason, the *Juche* idea is the great ideological banner for the liberation of mankind.

By founding the *Juche* idea the Leader has made it possible to thoroughly defend independence which is the fundamental demand and life of man, a social being, and indicated the way for man to free himself from all manner of subjugation and bondage and become the true master of nature and society.

The Juche Idea Is the Truth Illumining the Way to Class and National Liberation

The struggle for liberation from class subjugation is the most important struggle for defending man's independence.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Why did people fight to overthrow the feudal system in former days and why are the working class fighting against the capitalist system today? Needless to say, the toiling people wanted to extricate themselves out of feudal slavery and they want to free themselves from capitalist exploitation and oppression."

Exploitation, oppression and class subjugation are the main social source of all forms of subjugation and fetters trampling underfoot the independence of people. To achieve class liberation, therefore, is the fundamental problem for the emancipation of mankind.

As the economically exploited classes are subjected to political domination, the toiling people in the exploiter society cannot have power for themselves and are forsaken socially and politically and deprived of political independence completely. Such phenomena inherent in all the exploiter societies can be clearly seen in the realities of the southern half of the country of today.

In the southern half, only a handful of reactionary ruling circles and privileged classes which have money and power exclusively in their hands are holding sway. Workers and peasants, the absolute majority of the population, are not provided with even the elementary conditions for existence due to the exploitation by the comprador capitalists and landlords. Even medium and small entrepreneurs, oppressed hard by the comprador capitalists, are going to bankruptcy and ruin. Under the horrible fascist terrorist rule, the people are deprived of all the freedom and rights including the right to live, the right to work and the right to speak. The masses of the people are given only the freedom that they should go in rags and starve to death. This is a true picture of "liberal democracy" in south Korea.

As can be seen, where there are exploitation and oppression, there can be no free and happy life of the people and one cannot speak about independence.

Only through an uncompromising struggle for the abolition of the exploitation system can the exploited masses of the toiling people take back the deprived independence from the exploiters.

The exploited masses of the people can win a decisive victory in the struggle for their liberation from exploitation, subjugation and social bondage of every form only when they come to the consciousness that they themselves, not the exploiters, are the master of their destiny and they can achieve their liberation only with their own strength and struggle. The great *Juche* idea makes people understand this truth of the struggle for class emancipation.

The great *Juche* idea—it is the banner of class emancipation indicating the way of liquidating the exploitation of man by man once and for all.

To liberate people from national subjugation along with their liberation from class subjugation is another important historic task arising in accomplishing the cause of the liberation of mankind.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We are fighting against imperialism in order to liberate our nation completely from its subjugation and enjoy freedom as a sovereign nation."

National subjugation, like class subjugation, tramples underfoot the independence of people and the independence of nations and imposes social inequality upon them.

Dependence upon outside forces is the road to national ruin. This is a serious lesson drawn by hundreds of millions of people from the bitter life which they had experienced under the oppression by imperialism and colonialism for centuries. And this is well proved by the national misfortunes and sufferings of the people in the southern half and the oppressed peoples still under the yoke of imperialism.

The people in the southern half are forced to live as colonial slaves of U.S. imperialism for nearly 30 years following the 36 years of colonial slavery to Japanese imperialism. This is because a handful of reactionary ruling circles have bartered away the national sovereignty, cringing to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Japanese militarists.

Every country should firmly defend national sovereignty in all fields, political, economic and military, if it does not want national subjugation.

Only people living in a country independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive can be called people of a full-fledged, sovereign and independent state who are not subjected to national insult and maltreatment by others.

If people want to make their country independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive, they should first of all divorce themselves from the flunkeyist idea that corrodes the consciousness of national independence and creative wisdom and from the idea of slavish servitude, an idea of counting upon outside forces.

The great *Juche* idea—this is the great banner of national liberation illumining the way to liquidate the exploitation and oppression of nation by nation for good.

The Juche Idea Is the Ideological Banner Bringing Worthy Life to People as Master of Nature and Society

Genius of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the *Juche* idea, taught that the struggle for the building of socialism and communism is after all for enabling people to enjoy an independent and creative life as the master of nature and society.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the position of labour in the social life of people, the Leader taught that freeing the people from tough labour is a matter of great importance in making their lives more independent and creative.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"For our people emancipated from exploitation and oppression an important problem that has to be solved now is to emancipate themselves from arduous work.

Labour holds the most important place in people's social life. Eliminating the fundamental distinctions in the work conditions and freeing the people from tough labour is of great significance in making their lives more independent and creative.

In order to emancipate the people from backbreaking labour, it is imperative to push ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution."

Arduous and hard work is a legacy of the exploiter society.

People can be liberated from arduous labour only when they overthrow the exploitation system and liberate themselves from class and national subjugation, first of all.

One who is not independent in society can not be free from nature and one who has not been freed from the blind subservience to nature can not enjoy a completely independent life.

Only when the distinction in labour—distinction between physical labour and mental labour, between heavy labour and light labour and between agricultural labour and industrial labour—which has been left over by the exploiter society is eliminated and people are freed from arduous labour, is it possible to make their lives more independent and creative and give powerful impetus to socialist and communist construction. This is a cause of epochal significance for the people, which follows in its proper course the class emancipation of people and is a great revolutionary work for removing all sorts of shackles and bonds left by the exploitation system in human labour. The great *Juche* idea shows a most correct way for accomplishing this sacred historic cause.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Attaching the greatest importance to people in all matters and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the *Juche* idea."

The aim of economic construction and technical revolution does not lie in themselves. It is for the people, and both techniques and means of living are created by the people.

The *Juche* idea makes economic construction and technical revolution a means of bringing a worthy life to the people as the master of the country and society.

Such demand of the *Juche* idea is concentrically embodied in the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forward by the Leader.

As seen above, the great *Juche* idea is a programmatic guiding compass indicating the way for liberating people not only from social subjugation but from bondage to nature, making their labour easy and joyous and enabling them to produce more material wealth and lead a bountiful life.

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The *Juche* idea founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist, is an ever-victorious revolutionary idea liberating people from all sorts of subjugation and bondage, giving full play to the inexhaustible revolutionary potentialities of the masses of the people to achieve the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, the bright future of mankind.

The great *Juche* idea is a powerful weapon of the liberation struggle expounding in a scientific way the objective truth of the revolutionary struggle and the fundamental principle of revolution, powerfully inspiring and stimulating all the revolutionary struggles for defending independence and leading them to victory.

Today people call for the *Juche* idea and many countries are taking the road of independence. This is an irresistible trend of the times.

The founding of the great *Juche* idea is a historic contribution to developing the Marxist-Leninist philosophical theory onto a new higher plane and making it a powerful weapon for the ever changing and developing revolutionary struggle.

The idea of the Leader that man is the master of all things and decides everything is the basis of the great Marxist-Leninist *Juche* philosophy. This is a brilliant idea giving a new original exposition of the basic problems of philosophy with man as the basis.

The Marxist-Leninist *Juche* philosophy is a powerful weapon and science of revolution in transforming nature and society and man himself in a revolutionary way.

The immortal *Juche* idea permeated with a firm faith in the inexhaustible strength and creative talents of the masses of the people and an ardent love of man has become a stark, historic reality in all fields of social life in our country. It is enjoying the active support and sympathy of the progressive people the world over.

Guided by the great *Juche* idea, our people, firmly taking their destiny into their hands, are shaping it for themselves; they live and work, fully convinced of the justness of their cause, with a grand programme not only for the present but for the distant future.

Indeed, it is the great honour and happiness of our people to live and make revolution with Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the great *Juche* idea, as the Leader and under his wise leadership.

Cherishing this unbounded national pride deep in their hearts, our people will strive more vigorously for the independent reunification of the country and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and for the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a brilliant thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution, holding aloft the banner of his great *Juche* idea.

"Koreans Should Live on Korea's Natural Resources"

Today, reed fibre pours forth at the packing site of the Chemical Fibre Plant in Sinuiju, a city on the northern border of our country.

When I see the cottony fibre made from the reed which had been neglected as useless for thousands of years, I am deeply impressed by the sagacity of the Leader who created the *Juche*-oriented industry developing on a solid basis of our own raw materials.

In 1946, the year following liberation, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...We should make a close investigation into the reality of our country and all our resources, work out plans in accordance with our specific conditions, and on these plans, must quickly rehabilitate and develop our industries and all the other fields of the national economy with our own hands, with our own efforts and with our own brains."

Thus, right after liberation, the Leader clearly indicated the orientation for developing a *Juche*-motivated industry and taught us to use our own heads on everything for the development of the national economy and solve the problems by ourselves. Also in the struggle for its realization he wisely leads our people.

Fresh in my mind even now as if it were an occurrence of yesterday is the deep emotion and honour I felt when receiving the assignment for a research into reed fibre from the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on July 13, 1954.

As part of his on-the-spot guidance of the whole country for a speedy development of the national economy which had been devastated by the war, the Leader guided factories and villages in North Hamgyong Province, and on the last leg of the journey he personally visited our pulp mill.

He gave instructions on the rehabilitation of the mill in detail and dwelt on the method of solving the problem of raw materials for rayon pulp in the years ahead.

Stressing the importance of producing fibre industrially in our country where there is difficulty of agricultural fibre production due to limited arable land, he told us to make an experiment on the production of rayon pulp with poplars and reeds which are abundant and quickly grow in our country.

Saying that our country is blessed with very rich natural resources and even world-famous in this respect, he emphasized:

"Koreans should live on Korea's natural resources."

That day the Leader spent many hours, explaining us in detail how to rationally utilize the natural resources in our country and inspired us with a firm conviction that if we try hard we would be able to make our life abundant as much as we want even with our own resources.

As I learned it later, the Leader personally had planted reeds in his garden and made a study of their botanical characteristics. Already in 1948 he visited the Pyongyang Chemical Plant and suggested the idea of obtaining fibre from reeds, and even in the grim days of the war he conceived a far-reaching plan to turn tidelands into reed fields. During his on-the-spot guidance for textile mills and various other factories, he gained a deep insight into the difficulty of raw materials supply that might crop up when those mills and factories were reconstructed. A few days before his visit to our mill, he had attended an activists' meeting at the Provincial Party Committee and set forth the task of settling the problem of raw materials for a pulp substitute. Despite the pressure of work, he came to us in person and told us in detail what was to be done.

Leaving the mill, the Leader again said with emphasis:

"Some people insist on importing cotton or fabrics, whimpering that raw materials are in 'short supply.' But we cannot do that. If we only rely on others, we shall invite national ruin. Why should we do that, when we can lead as happy a life as could be wished, with the rich natural resources of our own? Do make a research into rayon pulp raw materials obtained from poplars or reeds."

Encouraged by the noble idea and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who never sees even a tree or a blade of grass on this land of forefathers without paying deep attention to it and without planning a happier and bright future for our people, we were firmly resolved to live up to his instruction and immediately set about the research.

Though it was a very difficult scientific task, we worked with all our efforts and to the best of our abilities, with an immense pride in realizing the high aim of the Leader to create a *Juche*-oriented industry.

The success we made in the laboratory stage of the research two years after the start of the undertaking coincided with the convocation of the 3rd Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, where the Leader again clearly set forth the task of making further study to produce rayon pulp from the reed abundant on our west coast.

He saw to it that a larger laboratory was built in Pyongyang so that we could extend our research and then led us to success in the test for the industrial production of reed fibre.

Meanwhile, he personally visited North Pyongan Province, where, walking through fields overgrown with weeds wet with morning dews, he fixed the construction site of a large chemical fibre plant to be fed with reeds as its major raw material. Then he directly proceeded to the tideland on the west coast and showed concrete ways to create reed fields of thousands of *chongbo*.

Thanks to the gifted, scientific far-sightedness, energetic and concrete guidance of the great Leader, the magnificent chemical fibre plant was built on the Amnok-gang River with our own technique, our own designs and our own efforts and a great expanse of reeds called "silk island" was created on the west coast. That is how fibre came to be produced from reeds.

The production of reed fibre, as is true of all the other valuable wealth created and of other scientific achievements made in our country, is the brilliant fruition of the great idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Ma Hyong Ok

Many-Sided Development of Modern Communications in Our Country

Our communications have developed into a mighty, modern socialist one which comprises all branches of communications—telephony and telegraphy, radio and wire broad-casting and television. We owe the success to the wise guidance of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Communication networks have now been widespread across the country, with a perfect system under which the capital is closely linked with localities, one province with another and organs and enterprises with each other, and various advanced methods and forms of communication are applied in a most rational way.

Thus, our communications actively help the Party and state activities, the economic and cultural development of the country and the closer relations of socialist working people in their life, greatly contributing to the promotion of socialist construction and people's welfare.

Before liberation in our country communications lagged behind and were used exclusively for the Japanese imperialists' aggression, and our people had to travel several miles, sometimes scores of miles, to send a telegram.

To eliminate the backwardness left over from the old society, the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out a great plan to build a many-sidedly developed, comprehensive socialist communication based on up-to-date technology. He closely attended to all matters of communications—the fixing of sites for broadcasting stations, their output and radiation direction, the TV channel system and stages of development of the wire broadcasting network—and mapped out in person the routes for a microwave radio relay system to be set up in our country.

He said:

"The wire broadcasting network will be expanded so that broadcasting facilities can be installed in every rural *ri*. At the same time we should greatly increase the output to strengthen radio broadcasting and begin television broadcasting."

True to his instruction, a perfect network of wire broadcasting has been established across the country, and its facilities have been set up everywhere in the country, irrespective of cities, towns, factories, enterprises and rural villages, so that every people could listen to broadcasting.

Another achievement in the field of broadcasting is that the might of radio broadcasting has increased and its independence has been strengthened. Small and big radio broadcasting stations were newly built in many parts of the country, the output and frequency were boosted to a great extent and a well-organized broadcasting system has been set up to satisfy the demands of our revolution and construction.

Our broadcasts can be heard in the southern half of the country and in far-off foreign countries, not to speak of the entire areas of the northern half of the Republic. They are a powerful weapon for accelerating our revolution and construction.

TV stations were built with modern equipment and big output and many repeater stations were erected in the country, and our people can enjoy TV programmes in cities, towns, industrial districts, factories and most of rural villages.

All this is a brilliant achievement our people have attained under the wise guidance of the Leader.

The material and technical foundations of our communications have been laid solidly.

The workers, technicians and scientists in this field made powerful broadcasting machines, multiplex carriers, switches, gauges and various instruments with their own designs and techniques. They improved the operation of telephone, telegraph and broadcasting technically, developed the automation of their control system onto a higher plane and are applying mechanization and automation in post delivery and other toilsome work.

Relying on the material and technical basis, they have buckled down to building microwave radio relay stations to open microwave radio communication between the capital and provinces while striving to complete TV networks throughout the country in a few years to come.

Pak Ju Sol

Innovation in Diesel Engine Production

The August 8th Factory, one of powerful bases for the production of heavy machine and equipment, has sharply increased the production of 2,500 h.p. diesel engine, 450,000 kilo-calorie refrigerator and large plants.

In this year the factory has raised the output 3.6 times as against the corresponding period last year.

The mass-production of large-size diesel engine and refrigerator of 450,000 kilo-calorie to be widely used to exploit marine resources has a great significance in the development of the national economy and in the betterment of the people's livelihood in our country, seabound on three sides.

A 3.6-fold increase is envisaged in the shipbuilding during the Six-Year Plan period.

Resolved to contribute to the preschedule fulfilment of the enormous plan, the workers of the factory have striven to strengthen the technical and material foundations of the factory and solve all problems for themselves in order to turn out larger-sized diesel engines of various kinds in greater quantities.

Relying on the reinforced material and technical foundations, they are making by themselves no small amount of parts of 2,500 h.p. diesel engine which were supplied by other factories.

Last month they increased the production of various diesel engines treble as against the previous month. The engines are used in large vessels and special ships needed for harbour construction, river improvement, tideland reclamation and ocean investigation.

Now they have buckled down to preparations for the production of 3,000 h.p. diesel engine.

The Chollima Ryongsong Machine Factory, a Powerful Base of the Engineering Industry

A powerful machine-building industry has been now built in our country and its material and technical foundations have become ever firmer. We owe the achievement to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He pointed out:

"The biggest success made in the building of heavy industry is the establishment of our own machine-building industry which is the basis for the development of the national economy and technical progress."

As a result of the establishment of strong engineering industrial bases, our country which could hardly make simple farm implements in the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule before liberation is able to manufacture not only large-size machines and precision machines needed for raising the technical revolution to a higher stage and further strengthening the productive forces of the country as a whole but also complete sets of equipment for modern factories.

The Chollima Ryongsong Machine Factory, which is called a "mother factory" in our country, is suggestive of this.

This factory produces large machines and complete sets of equipment for heavy industrial factories. The factory has increased the production sharply, as other machine plants have done. It now produces in only 16 hours as many machines as produced in the whole year of 1946.

The development of the factory as a mighty base for producing large-size machines is entirely attributable to the sagacious guidance and concern of the fatherly Leader.

In 1956 when the postwar reconstruction of the national economy was in full swing, the Leader came to the factory.

Attaching a great significance to the prospect of the factory, he gave the instruction to develop it as a heavy-machine producing base and minutely explained how to rehabilitate the factory and where to build new workshops, indicating kinds of machines to be installed.

Since then he has visited the factory more than ten times for on-the-spot guidance and closely attended to the work to reinforce its material and technical equipment, inspiring the workers to display revolutionary boldness and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

During the Five-Year Plan alone the state provided a lot of up-to-date machine tools and enormous funds for the reconstruction and expansion of the factory.

Meanwhile, the factory workers started to make large machines exhibiting revolutionary boldness and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, as urged by the Leader. In 1959 they put out an 8-metre turning lathe in a matter of five months and the next year a 3,000-ton press.

During the period of industrialization of the country (1957-1970) the factory fulfilled with credit its role as a "mother factory" by contributing to the improvement of technical equipment in various branches of the national economy and giving birth to factories.

True to the instruction of the Leader: **"One must have bold spirit to make the revolution,"** the workers made such intricate precision machines of large size as 6,000-ton press, 4,000 hp compressor, 12,000 kva thermo-turbine and high-pressure gas absorbing tower. Furthermore, they produced complete sets of equipment for the large vinalon factory which is symbolic of the powerful *Juche* industry and great quantities of equipment for chemical, metallurgical, building-materials factories and other heavy industrial factories and for the mining industry.

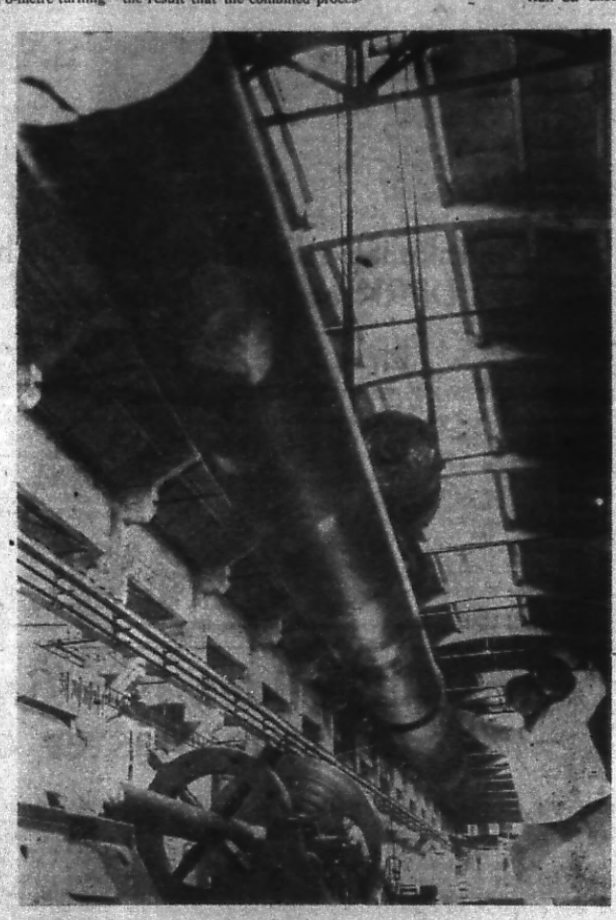
As the production made strides, the standards of technique and skill of the workers rose markedly. Before liberation the factory had not a single technician, but now it has a great army of technical personnel, one engineer or technician for every five workers.

In recent years, upholding the torch of fresh technical innovation enkindled by the Leader, the workers have launched a mass technical innovation drive extensively, with the result that the combined processing line with the 400 mm plane boring machine at its core, automation line of welding and the conveyor system of casting were set up and more than 2,300 new technical devices were made to effect innovation in the production till early October last.

Thus, the factory carried out with honour the yearly plan at 100.3 per cent as of October 9, the plan which was set far higher than the results of last year. Now the workers have pitched in the struggle to make sets of plant of 15,000 tons by the year end.

During the Six-Year Plan its capacity of production will double the present capacity.

Han Su Chon



Red machine makers in Ryongsong—pace setters

Chollima Riders Helping Each Other and Pulling Together

Holding high the magnificent programme of the Six-Year Plan advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the working people of our country are making continued innovations and continued advance.

Marching in the van of the dynamic struggle for increased production are the Chollima riders, the heroes of our times.

The Leader instructed as follows:

"In Chollima workteams all their members think together and make joint efforts and effect collective innovations in production and technological progress by means of collective wisdom and collective initiative."

There are innumerable instances of Chollima riders who make collective innovations in production and construction, dashing forward like the wind.

Let us take the Twice Chollima Kim Ho Son Workteam of the Chollima Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant.

Innovators at the Chollima Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant Photo by Chong Ui Yol

This year the workteam had a task which was bigger than the last year's by 25 per cent.

Armed with the great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and single-heartedly and boundlessly loyal to the Leader in their life and work, following the noble revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who had been infinitely faithful to the Leader in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Chollima riders of the workteam decided to fulfil the enormous assignment for this year by October 10, the founding anniversary of the Party.

Having found the way of implementing the plan in collective technical innovation, the workteam members vigorously struggled to introduce advanced work methods into production, through the use of collective wisdom, helping and leading each other forward.

When a driller of the workteam thought of making a jig which would be twice as effective as those existing, all his comrades helped him to complete it, as zealously as they did their own share of work.

Working with the stamina of running ten and even a hundred steps when others do one step, they devoted their spare time to a hard study of technology and to heated discussions on problems related to the contrivance. Thus new innovation proposals were applied to production, and wall newspapers appeared at the work site, informing one success after another.

"An innovation of doubling the processing of saw teeth!"

"Warm congratulations to Comrade Cha Gwang Nam on 1.5 times increase of work efficiency at his milling machine!"...

During the past 6 months the workteam introduced 20 innovation designs into production and increased labour productivity 1.8 times compared with the beginning of the year.

Meanwhile, they intensified the study of technology so as to raise the technical level of those who were on a low level. Advanced comrades kindly helped young comrades individually. In the course of learning and teaching each other, the technical level of the workteam as a whole was heightened quickly.

Thus, they fulfilled this year's assignment by the early part of September, one month ahead of the date which they themselves set with fidelity to the Leader.

The Chollima riders of this workteam do not think of any reward or honour for themselves but work hard solely for the increased production of machine tools, helping each other, above the division of responsibility in their work.

With the Leader's 60th birthday approaching, all the plant was seething with enthusiasm to hit the target of 2,500 machine tools. Then, the workteam members happened to hear that the boring shop got stuck due to low boring capacity. These Chollima riders made two items of major equipment and many other new tools and jigs while performing their own tasks and sent them to the boring shop. This helped the shop to increase its boring capacity two times. They also voluntarily processed additional parts for hundreds of machine tools.

The Chollima riders, who deem it the greatest pride and honour to dedicate all their efforts and talents to the cause upheld by the Leader, greatly contributed to the success in the conquering of the height of 2,500 machine tools at the Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant on the eve of the 60th birthday of the Leader. And now they have set a still higher production target and are successfully attaining the goal.

Kim Su Yon

Machine-Tool Production on the Steady Increase

Upholding the programmatic teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, workers of machine-tool factories in North Hamgyong Province, bases of machine-tool production which constitutes a main link of the whole chains for the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, have unfolded a vigorous struggle to increase the quantity and variety of products and improve their quality. As of October 10, they boosted the production—3.5 times in quantity and 3 times in variety—as compared with the same period of last year and thus made a brilliant success in their struggle.

The Chongjin Machine-Tool Factory and the machine factory where Comrade Li Won Chol works have already attained the production level set for the end of 1973.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The execution of the tremendous tasks confronting the engineering industry calls for stepped-up production of machine tools."

In hearty response to the instruction of the Leader, the machine builders in the province have striven to expand factories, acquire the perfect balance between processes of production and between different kinds of machines and to enhance their technical level in an all-round way in order to increase the machine tool-producing capacity.

The Chongjin Machine-Tool Factory and the machine factory where Comrade Paek Song Ok works have mass-produced more than 10 kinds of efficient machine tools—turret lathe, lathe "Chongnyon," 1-ton air hammer, oil pressure stamping machine and so on.

The Chongjin Machine-Tool Factory which increased the output four times last year by waging an energetic struggle for increased production to celebrate the 60th birthday of the Leader, the most auspicious day of our nation, has raised the processing capacity more than three times within one year by putting various types of tools and jigs to large lathes, milling cutters and planes and by reinforcing the production processes.

Other machine factories also have effected innovations in increasing the production capacity and expanding the variety of products.

The machine-tool factories in the province have continuously made energetic efforts to automate and specialize the production processes and pressed ahead the establishment of automation lines of lathe apron and large air hammer, with the result that the production has been raised greatly.

We Can Be Happy Only in the Bosom of the Republic Set Up by Marshal KIM IL SUNG

South Korean People's Feelings of Reverence for the Leader

The glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation, is the banner of the freedom, independence and happiness of our people.

Guided by the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader, our Republic has now turned into a strong socialist state with the most wonderful social system, independent national economy, powerful self-defence capabilities and brilliant national culture. As a result, our people are learning, working and living equally in great happiness, free from any worries.

That is why the south Korean people are dynamically struggling against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Japanese militarist invaders and for national reunification, regarding the sun of our nation Comrade Kim Il Sung with an infinite reverence and deriving strength and courage from the prospering and developing northern half of the Republic.

South Korean people say: "Premier Kim Il Sung is the genuine, great Leader of the people and a great man who runs the country for the people," and "Premier Kim Il Sung is leading the nation, having originated the idea of *Juche*, and set forth the brilliant line of independent politics, independent economy and national self-defence."

"In south Korea there is not a member of the 'national assembly' representing the workers and peasants. It is said, however, that in the northern half of the Republic many deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly come from the workers and peasants. They work with their fellow workers and peasants, shedding sweats. This conclusively proves that they are the representatives for the people and that the state is one for the people," admired a south Korean inhabitant.

Another inhabitant said, "The social system in the northern half of the Republic is really one for the people, and government in north Korea is for the people. People like us, I was told, are the masters of the country who directly participate in the government affairs. That is indeed a paradise on earth for the people. The south Korean people can live in freedom and happiness only when they are in the bosom of the Republic."

A worker who has suffered from maltreatment and oppression for sixty years said, "My earnest desire is to live under the government of the Republic where we workers are held in high esteem."

Another south Korean inhabitant remarked:

"Thanks to the wise leadership of the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, the northern half of the Republic has become a powerful industrial state that can readily turn out whatever it wants to."

"This is a valuable asset for a future industrial rehabilitation in the southern half and for the welfare of the people here. It gives hope, delight and animation to us south Korean people."

A peasant who suffers from yearly crop failure due to droughts and floods, and from exhausting toil of mediaeval farming, expressed an irresistible envy, saying, "The north Korean countryside could become an earthly paradise only under the banner of the Republic founded and led by the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung—a paradise with rumbling tractors and ramified irrigation canals and modern villages everywhere. I won't have anything more to desire if I could live and work to the best of my abilities in such a society. We, too, should be embraced as early as possible in the bosom of the Republic under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung."

Another south Korean inhabitant exclaimed in excitement:

"In the northern half students are said to be provided with textbooks and school things and clothes at every change of the season. And the students of universities and higher technical schools even receive scholarships. How grateful they must feel to Premier Kim Il Sung!"

Still another said:

"In south Korea poor people cannot see a doctor even when they are dying; doctors feel the purse of patients before their pulse.

"The northern half of the Republic, however, is a society where man is most valued. Hospitals and clinics are found everywhere—in towns, villages, factories, and even on the sea, wherever there are people. Moreover, medical care is free for all. We south Korean people, too, can enjoy good health and long life and happiness only when we come under the care of the Republic."

The south Korean people are unanimous in their views:

"Indeed, the northern half of the Republic is the powerful bulwark and reliable base for the reunification of the country. We can be happy only when we are led and loved by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation, in the bosom of the Republic established by him."

That is why they all say emphatically, "The northern half of the Republic under the leadership of the sun of our nation Marshal Kim Il Sung is the beacon of our hope."

So, the south Korean people are now firmly resolved "to fight to the last moment of their lives in the sacred cause of establishing such an excellent society as the northern half of the Republic." They are dynamically fighting, braving prisons and gallows, and shouting at the top of their voices "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" even at the murderous court of the enemy.

The south Korean people will surely triumph in their struggle for the day when they will live in happiness under the leadership of the sun of our nation Comrade Kim Il Sung in a reunified fatherland.

Speech of Head of Delegation of Our Side

at Third Session of North-South Red Cross Talks

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the third session of the north-south Red Cross talks which opened in Pyongyang, the historic capital city, on October 24.

In his speech he stressed: through the first and second sessions of the talks we could clearly see that the question of alleviating the sufferings of the separated fellow countrymen and the question of reunifying the country are fused into one desire of every compatriot's heart and we felt once again deeply the sense of weighty mission of the Red Cross officials of Korea who should settle the humanitarian question and the national question in close combination. This is a precious experience and conclusion we drew in the course of the past two rounds of the full-dress talks.

He went on:

In fact, the objective reality of our country shows that the humanitarian question and the national question constitute one inseparable, integrated problem.

The humanitarian question of mitigating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen scattered in the north and the south is directly linked with the settlement of the national question—the reunification of the country—and the former can be finally settled only when the question of the country's reunification is completely solved.

We, therefore, should combine the two in a uniform way. By so doing, we should successfully solve the humanitarian question and, further, should see that it makes the greatest possible contribution to promoting the cause of national reunification.

The head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society put forward the principles which should unfailingly be implemented in discussing and settling the five agenda items in accordance with the spirit of the north-south joint statement.

They are:

Firstly, to firmly adhere to the stand of *Juche* in the work of the talks,

Secondly, to thoroughly implement the principle of democracy and the principle of freedom in all the problems raised,

Thirdly, to abide by the principle of deepening mutual understanding and trust between the north and the south and promoting national harmony and great unity through the work of the talks,

Fourthly, to fully embody the humanitarian principle of the Red Cross,

Fifthly, to fully embody the principle of pushing ahead with the work of alleviating the sufferings of the separated fellow countrymen as a nation-wide, all-people work to get the expected results in this work.

Head of the delegation Kim Tae Hui manifested the solemn and firm resolution of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society to make all efforts to embody the abovesaid principles in the discussion of all items placed on the agenda for the north-south Red Cross talks and expressed the belief that the south Korean side would act in concert with our efforts. He advanced the proposals of the DPRK Red Cross Society side concerning "the question of finding out the addresses of the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results," the first item on the agenda of the talks.

He stressed: for us to actually conduct the work for ascertaining whether the families and relatives dispersed in the north and the south are alive or not and finding out their addresses and notifying the results, there may arise such problems as how to set the scope of families and relatives, how to ascertain whether they are alive or not and find out their addresses and notify the results, how to form a managing organ for facilitation of this job. What is most important is to create circumstances and conditions for actually conducting this work.

Noting that the north-south contacts and ties are now greatly restricted and impeded owing to the circumstances and conditions, he said: although we are now having talks sitting face to face with each other, this itself is regarded as abnormal and your participation in the talks as an object of punishment under the social and political system of south Korea.

He referred in detail, citing concrete instances, to the fact that there exist in south Korea a number of laws and regulations restricting contacts between the people going from the northern half and their families and relatives in the southern half, that in south Korea there are wrong views and sentiments towards communism owing to the "anti-communist" policy, the activities of "anti-communist" organizations, "anti-communist" education and "anti-communist" propaganda and that freedom is not guaranteed and an atmosphere is not created there for realizing north-south contacts and ties. Head of the delegation Kim Tae Hui declared: unless steps are taken for guaranteeing complete democracy and creating free social circumstances in south Korea, even though we may discuss problems spending precious time and devoting great energies, we cannot adopt any good resolution and even if any partial agreement is reached it will be only infeasible and fruitless.

He advanced the following four proposals concerning the first item on the agenda.

Firstly, to solve the question of finding out the addresses of the family members and relatives separated in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results, all the judicial and social obstacles should be removed and conditions and circumstances be created in south Korea to enable the parties concerned and assistants to express their will and conduct their activities freely in a democratic way, considering that under the present circumstances of south Korea there is the danger of the family members and relatives separated in the north and the south being persecuted owing to their exposure,

Secondly, to fully ensure the work of finding out the addresses of the family members and relatives separated in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results and to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust between the north and the south and of great national unity, each side shall dispatch a proper number of Red Cross propaganda teams to the area of the other side,

Thirdly, the scope of the family members and relatives separated in the north and the south shall be set in accordance with the appeal of the persons concerned and the way of finding out their addresses and ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results be set in accordance with the democratic demand of the persons concerned and the free expression of their will,

Fourthly, to successfully ensure the implementation of agreements on the above matters, a north-south joint Red Cross committee shall be established and Red Cross offices be set up in the places necessary.

The proposals of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the first item of the agenda of the full-dress talks are based on its sense of mission and responsibility to be faithful to the honourable task assigned by the times and the nation and the ardent spirit of loving the country and the nation. They are the most fair proposals which fully accord with the spirit of the north-south joint statement in which the three principles of national reunification are clarified and with the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross; they are the most realistic proposals which fully reflect the concrete conditions of our split country and the national desire.

The head of the delegation expressed the conviction that the delegation of the south Korean Red Cross Society would face squarely the present situation of the country and the nation and express due support and sympathy for our just, realistic and most active proposals filled with the spirit of loving the country and the nation and the humanitarian spirit.

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Denounces

U.S. Imperialism for Its Barbarous Bombing of Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on October 16 a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for escalating the war of aggression in Viet Nam with increased frenzy, while expanding their barbarous bombing of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The statement recalls that on October 11 many U.S. imperialist air pirates indiscriminately bombed Hanoi, the capital city, and several local cities of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, killing or wounding a large number of Vietnamese civilians, destroying properties and buildings of foreign embassies and other diplomatic missions and killing and injuring their diplomats and staff members.

This criminal act of the U.S. imperialists is a gross violation of the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and elementary norms of the international law; it brings to fuller light the hoax of "peace" noisily advertized by them and their bestial aggressive nature, the statement says, and continues:

The Korean people resolutely denounce with surging indignation the U.S. imperialists' frantic bombing of Hanoi, the capital city of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and fully support the October 11 and 12 statements of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

With neither crafty methods nor brutal means of war can the U.S. imperialists break the firm will of the heroic Vietnamese people to liberate the south, defend the socialist north and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country or block their victorious advance, the statement declares, and goes on:

The Korean people always stand firm on the side of the fraternal Vietnamese people and will actively assist with might and main the Vietnamese people till their final victory in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists immediately stop bestial air raids and bombardment, mining and blockading against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, give up their policy of "Vietnamizing" the war in South Viet Nam and get out of South Viet Nam and all other areas of Indochina at once, taking with them all their aggressor troops and troops of their satellite countries and puppets and lethal weapons.

The Viet Nam question must be solved in accordance with the 7-point solution and the September 11, 1972 statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

If the U.S. imperialists do not take their blood-stained hands off Viet Nam but persist in the adventurous, criminal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people despite the strong denunciation of the world people, they will not escape a more shameful defeat.

Upsurge in the Production of Daily Necessaries

Workers and technicians of the locally-run industry factories in the Hamhung city have made a greater amount of consumption goods with the raw materials available in the locality.

Thanks to the utmost care of the Leader who is always deeply concerned for the more affluent and cultured life of our people and thanks to the creative labour of the working people, in three years last the local industry factories increased 1.9 times in number, and the industrial output value 2.5 times and the variety of consumption goods 1.6 times.

Workers of the Hamhung Honoured Wounded Soldiers Synthetic Resin Products Factory have effected innovation after innovation bearing deep in their minds the instruction of the Leader that the flowers of revolution should continue to bloom.

They have made more than 30 devices for technical innovation including a new kind of high frequency pressing machine, and produced more than 200 kinds of plastic goods for daily use—beautiful and fine sheet, glove, raincoat, suitcase, toy, etc. and raised the rate of first grade goods to 96 per cent and decreased the production cost by 12 per cent.

Some 30 factories in the Sapo district of the city, too, have strengthened their material and technical foundations and turned out more than 400 kinds of consumer goods of high quality and good shape with the raw materials tapped in locality.

Factories in the Ryongsong district, actively supported by the centrally-run factories and enterprises, have reinforced themselves with rollers and other equipment for the production of ironwares and made more than 200 kinds of ironwares of high quality with iron scraps supplied by large factories. This month their production has gone up 1.3 times, as compared with last month.

Workers of the finishing workshop at the Hamhung Woollen Textile Mill fulfil their daily plan for blanket production at 200 per cent

Chollima Movement—General Line of Workers' Party of Korea in Socialist Construction

Chollima means a winged horse which runs 1,000 *ri* a day. Namely, it is a symbolic term which has been used from olden times for a fast-galloping steed. The Chollima Movement is a mass movement of our people who are dashing ahead in the saddle of Chollima, making uninterrupted innovations in all fields of socialist construction.

The Chollima Movement in our country was started in 1957 under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and the historic Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in 1961 adopted this movement as the general line of the Party in socialist construction.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Chollima Movement is the general line of our Party in socialist construction. The essence of this line is to unite all the working people more firmly around the Party by remoulding them through education in communist ideas and to give ample scope to their revolutionary zeal and creative talents so as to build socialism better and faster." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 239.)

The Chollima Movement is a movement fully reflecting the political and ideological unity of the entire people closely rallied around the Leader and a movement giving a powerful impetus to the development of the socialist society through the further strengthening of this unity.

In the socialist society the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people based on the worker-peasant alliance is the basic motive power of social development and a decisive factor for the acceleration of socialist construction. Therefore, the constant strengthening and development of the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people plays an important part in successfully promoting socialist construction.

The Chollima Movement is a movement based on the indestructible unity and cohesion of the whole Party and the entire people rallied rock-firm around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and a manifestation of the common aspiration, extraordinary determination and burning creative zeal of our people to speed up the building of socialism and communism, united close around the Leader. It is a movement of communist education to remould all people and make them activists and innovators leaving none of them behind as a laggard and a movement which renders it possible to bring them up as revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the Leader and consolidate the political and ideological unity of the entire people still further.

It well reflects the basic demand of the Party in guidance of the masses that the political consciousness of the masses should be enhanced constantly and their inexhaustible strength and creative initiative be mobilized to the maximum to push ahead with the revolution and construction.

Hence, the Chollima Movement represents a strong driving force for the vigorous promotion of the development of the socialist society and the general line of our Party which should firmly be maintained in expediting the socialist construction.

The Chollima Movement is also an all-people movement furnishing the most successful solution of the basic tasks arising in the building of socialism and comprising all spheres of social life.

In order to build socialism and communism it is essential to develop the productive forces and eliminate the distinctions between the working class and the peasantry in working conditions and the distinctions in the forms of ownership of the means of production and to eradicate step by step the difference between all members of society in the levels of ideology, morality, culture and technology.

The obliteration of such distinctions existing in the socialist society can be successful only through the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

The Chollima Movement makes it possible to satisfactorily execute this task arising in socialist construction as it sets the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions as its basic tasks and carries them out through collective innovations.

The basic ways for production growth and technical innovation in the Chollima Movement lie in giving full play to the voluntary enthusiasm of the working people and especially in smashing conservatism, mysticism, passivism and stagnation and making continued innovation and continued advance.

Under the upheld slogan "Let us work, study and live in a communist way," the Chollima riders make effective use of equipment and materials by displaying a high degree of political consciousness, revolutionary ardour and creative activity and bring about collective technical innovations by steadily elevating their technical and cultural standards. Further, they voluntarily take part in the whole affairs of economic management, such as drafting of accurate plans, improvement of the organization of production, proper utilization of equipment and materials and creation of new work norms, and find solutions of the problems raised by means of collective discussions. In this way, they do away with the old things and create the new uninterruptedly in the development of production and technology.

Moreover, the Chollima Movement is a movement which renders it possible to successfully solve the task of transforming the ideological consciousness of people along communist lines and revolutionizing the working people, a most difficult and complex task in the building of socialism and communism.

In the Chollima workteams, the work of remoulding the ideological consciousness of the working people in a communist manner has become the work of the working people themselves. The whole collective of the teammates join in transforming laggards into advanced elements. And they carry to success the remoulding of the ideological consciousness of the working people in the course of practice by organically fusing the education and remoulding of people with the collective innovation movement in production.

The Chollima Movement thus pushes forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as an integrated task, which enables us to successfully occupy the material and ideological fortresses which must be captured without fail in the building of socialism and communism.

In addition, it is an all-people movement which is not limited to a sector or a unit but is afoot in all domains of the national economy—industry, agriculture, transport, construction, science, education, culture, etc.— and which is conducted even in the neighbourhood units at the residential quarters.

To sum up, the Chollima Movement as a movement leading all members of society vigorously towards socialism and communism is the general line of our Party in socialist construction.

The Chollima Movement, the general line in socialist construction, shows its great vitality in the dynamic propelling of the economic construction of the country.

It was through the energetic Chollima Movement that our country fulfilled the historic task of socialist industrialization, which was so huge, difficult and complicated, in a very short period of only 14 years and the industrial production in this period (1957-1970) grew at a high rate of 19.1 per cent on the annual average.

The working people in our country are now further developing the Chollima Movement in scope and depth and making a new stride forward in socialist construction for the pre-schedule fulfilment of the grand programme of the Six-Year Plan set forth by the Leader.

Li Chan Sun

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (12)

December 18, 1957

The Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK sent a letter to the Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the "ROK."

The letter said in part:

In connection with the decision made at the 53rd general meeting of the International Olympic Committee on organizing a united team of the athletes of north and south Korea for participation in the International Olympic Games, the Olympic Committee of the DPRK appeals that the Olympic Committees of north and south Korea should make joint efforts to organize a single team with athletes of north and south Korea and send it to the 17th International Olympic Games, on the basis of the decision of the International Olympic Committee and in accordance with the common desire of all the people and athletes of Korea. In order to discuss in detail practical matters concerning this problem, we propose to hold a meeting between the Olympic Committees and the representatives of athletes of north and south Korea in an appropriate place at an earliest date.

December 28, 1957

At the plenary meeting of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference the head of the DPRK delegation delivered a speech to the following effect:

1. The question of the reunification of Korea should be settled peacefully by the Korean people themselves and outside pressure whatever in disregard of the will of the Korean people should not be tolerated;

2. The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops constitutes an obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, bringing all sorts of misfortunes to the Korean people. All foreign troops should be withdrawn from Korea; the strength of the troops of north and south Korea be cut to 100,000 or less each; all kinds of atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops be brought to an immediate end and the culprits be severely punished.

3. We oppose the introduction of new-type weapons into south Korea by the U.S. imperialists;

4. We call upon the south Korean authorities to get in touch with us for the sake of world peace and the interests of the whole nation.

February 5, 1958

The DPRK Government issued a statement demanding the simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign troops from north and south Korea.

The statement said:

I. For the peaceful solution of the Korean question, all foreign troops should pull out of Korea at once. With no pretext can the U.S. imperialists justify their occupation of south Korea. There is no ground whatever for the U.S. imperialist aggressor army to stay on in south Korea.

2. The free elections throughout the whole Korea should be held within a set time after the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from north and south Korea.

The democratic rights and freedom of expression of will should be granted to the people in the elections. For the purpose:

All political parties, social organizations and personages of political and public circles in north and south Korea should be legally assured of the freedom of activity and freedoms of speech, the press, assembly and association in any place of north and south Korea;

The suppression of activities of the political parties and the press which is now prevailing in south Korea, should be banned.

3. Negotiations should be conducted between the north and the south on an equal footing as soon as possible with an aim of discussing the problems relating to the economic and cultural interchanges between the north and the south and all-Korea elections as well;

Free correspondence and free travel of the peaceable inhabitants between the north and the south should be allowed.

Economic interchange should be effected, to begin with, through the places to be designated by the north and the south.

Contacts should be made between scholars, men of arts and literature and athletes in the north and the south and their joint activities be conducted to promote the co-ordinated development of national culture including the national language.

(To Be Continued)

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Denounces

U.S. Imperialists' Barbarous Bombing of Cambodia

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on October 21 denouncing the U.S. imperialists' barbarous bombing of the peaceable people of Cambodia and supporting the statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia dated October 18.

The statement says:

Some time ago, U.S. imperialists' "B-52" bombers madly bombed the Chup Rubber Plantation in Kompong Cham Province and other densely populated areas in Cambodia, killing or wounding numerous peaceable people and are continuously intensifying their barbaric bombing raids on northeast area.

Such act of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is the last-ditch effort to further intensify the war of aggression against the Cambodian people according to the notorious "Nixon doctrine" and save at any cost the Lon Nol puppet regime floundering in extreme uneasiness and disorder in face of its doom.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people sternly denounce the bestial bombing raids of the U.S. imperialists on the peaceable people of Cambodia and fully support the October 18 statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The statement continues:

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman, the heroic Cambodian People's Armed Forces for National Liberation and the Cambodian people are today winning victories by displaying self-sacrificing spirit and heroism in their sacred struggle to make a clean sweep of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their puppet mercenary troops on the soil of Cambodia.

The Korean people will always stand firm on the side of the fraternal Cambodian people and continue to actively assist with might and main the Cambodian people till they win final victory in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people strongly hold once again that the Cambodian question should be solved by the Cambodian people themselves on the basis of the March 23, 1970, declaration of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the political program of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop bombing the Cambodian territory and all the acts of war escalation and get out of Cambodia and the whole of Indochina without delay.

Hail Zambia's Auspicious National Holiday

On October 24, eight years ago, the Zambian people put an end to the cursed colonial rule of the British imperialists and achieved the country's independence.

Since they won independence, the Zambian people under the leadership of President Kenneth David Kaunda have been waging a vigorous struggle to liquidate the old colonial ruling machines, establish a new state system and promote the country's independent development under the slogans: "One Zambia" and "One Nation."

In 1968 the Zambian government boldly abrogated the shackling treaties and agreements concluded with the imperialists and nationalized copper mines, banking organs and land owned by the foreign imperialist monopolies. Besides, it built many factories and enterprises urgently needed for the development of the national economy and directed much effort to the diversified development of agriculture to increase farm produce. Many achievements have also been attained in the fields of education, culture and public health.

The Zambian people are now striving hard to fulfil the Second National Development Plan with credit on the basis of the success scored in the carrying out of the First National Development Plan.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia gives active support to the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racialism and for national independence and liberation.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have still more intensified their subversive activities and coup d'etat manoeuvres against the newly independent states. By bribing and whipping up the reactionaries, the U.S. imperialists seek to pit them against the progressive forces and sway certain newly independent countries to the Right." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 346.)

Feeling uneasy about the anti-imperialist, independent stand of the Zambian people, the U.S.-led imperialists are making every cunning and vicious manoeuvre to wrest Zambia from the anti-imperialist front and sway it to the Right at any cost.

With no amount of machination, however, can they break the strong fighting spirit of the Zambian people who are steadfastly advancing along the road of victory.

The Korean people voice active support for the progressive home and foreign policies pursued all along by the Government of the Republic of Zambia and the just struggle of the Zambian people and sincerely rejoice over the achievements registered by the Zambian people in building a new society.

The Korean and Zambian peoples are firmly bound together with the bonds of friendship because of the commonness of their life in the past and of their joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism today. Particularly, through the recent visit to our country of Vice-President M.M. Chona of the Republic of Zambia, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries have further been consolidated and developed.

The Zambian people highly appreciate the successes our people have scored in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and give active support to our people in their just struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and achieve the country's independent reunification. This gives great encouragement to our people in their struggle.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the eighth anniversary of Zambia's independence and sincerely wish the Zambian people greater successes in their struggle to carry out the Second National Development Plan for the prosperity of the country.

Chin Bang Hun

Friendship Visits

☆ A government information delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen headed by Mohammad Hussein Alium Naini, Director of the Press Department of the Ministry of Information of the ARY, arrived in Pyongyang on October 14 by plane for a visit to our country.

☆ An education delegation of the Republic of Mali headed by Bogayoko Yaya, Minister of National Education, Youth and Sports of Mali, arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th by air to visit our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Common Education.

☆ A delegation of the "Radio Havana Cuba" Short-wave Broadcasting Station of the Republic of Cuba headed by its General Director Alfred Vinas Alonzo arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee.

☆ A delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front headed by Szentistvanyi Gyulane, Secretary of its National Council, arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front.

☆ A journalists delegation of **Scinteia**, organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by its Vice-Editor-in-Chief Anghel Paraschiv, arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th by, plane to visit our country at the invitation of the newspaper office of **Rodong Sinmun**.

☆ A Hungarian journalists delegation headed by Nenes Janos, member of the Editorial Staff and Vice-Editor-in-Chief of **Nepszabadsag**, organ of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

☆ A delegation of the Soviet side to the Korean-Soviet Joint Fishery Committee headed by M.A. Orlov, Vice-Minister of Fisheries and representative of the Soviet side to the KSJFC, arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th by plane to attend the 3rd Meeting of the KSJFC.

☆ A delegation of the Italy-Korea Friendship Association led by Rossi Michele, head of the Centre of International Politics and Cultural Relations among the Nations, arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th by plane to visit our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Italy Friendship Association.

☆ A delegation of the Agricultural Workers and Office Employees Trade Union of the Soviet Union headed by Ivan Shukratov, Vice-Chairman of the Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers and Office Employees Trade Union of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea.

☆ Nino Zucchelli, Chairman of the Bergamo Film Festival Committee of Italy, arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th by plane to visit our country upon the invitation of the Film Festival Organizational Committee of Korea.

☆ Enrique Pastorino, President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay and General Secretary of the Centre of Working People of Uruguay, arrived in Pyongyang on the 17th by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

☆ The government friendship delegation of the Republic of Upper Volta headed by Antoine Dakoure, Minister of Agriculture and Stockbreeding of the Republic of Upper Volta, which had been visiting our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang on the 12th by plane.

☆ Genaro Carnero Checa, President of the Journalists Federation of Peru and General Secretary of the Peru-Korea Friendship and Culture Association, and his family, which had been on visit to our country, left Pyongyang on the 13th by plane.

☆ A delegation of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences led by its Secretary General Lin Shan, which had been visiting our country, left Pyongyang on the 14th by train.

☆ A delegation of the Women's Council of Czechoslovakia headed by its Chairman Gusta Fucikova, left Pyongyang on the 17th by plane after visiting our country.

☆ Gillermo Lagarde, a journalist of the paper **Juventud Rebelde** of the Republic of Cuba, left Pyongyang on the 17th by plane after visiting our country.

Brutalities of U.S. Imperialist Wolves

A report from south Korea said that some time ago beastly soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army committed a diabolical barbarity of heavily injuring a south Korean boy by firing their machine-guns, taking him as the target of their shooting practice.

The air pirates of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces, flying about noisily in a helicopter during their frantic war exercise, indiscriminately machine-gunned the boy named Pak Song Gyu as soon as they saw him work on the field in Ryonchon myon, Ryonchon county, Kyonggi Province.

Owing to this ogrish outrage, the boy collasped on the spot, a bullet piercing through his body.

On October 4 last, on the highway of Sindang-dong, Songdong Ward, Seoul, a cannibalistic driver called Rogan belonging to the transport unit of the 8th U.S. imperialist aggression army ran over a passer-by Kwon Jong Sik with his military vehicle, killing him coldbloodedly.

Such tragedies occur one after another everywhere the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops set foot. Recently, devilish soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army who were engrossed in a war exercise on the hill behind Oksan-ri, Ryonchon myon, Ryonchon county, Kyonggi Province, shot dead a civilian by the name of Um Sang Gun taking him as a target when the victim was collecting faggots there. And on the roadside of Yonhwa-dong, Kunsan City, North Cholla Province, Udoniel, a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, hit a passing Korean, Chong Ju Sik, with a bottle, inflicting a serious wound on the latter. In back street of Hangangro, Ryongsan Ward, Seoul, seven wolfish soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army did violence to pedestrians for no reason. Yun Ji Jung and one other guiltless resident were seriously injured.

The daily occurrence of such beast-like acts in south Korea fully serves to show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the very wolves in human skin and bloodthirsty demons.

Over the 27 years since their occupation of south Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have perpetrated countless hair-raising atrocities, shooting people to death on sight, driving vehicles over them, setting civilian houses on fire and looting their property.

In consequence, the south Korean inhabitants are undergoing immeasurable sufferings and calamities.

Our people will certainly take a hundred-fold, thousand-fold revenge on the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy committing unbearable brutalities against our fellow countrymen.

The Sudan Advances on the Road of Anti-imperialism and Independence

The eighth anniversary of the victory of the Sudanese revolution falls on October 21.

The victorious 1964 revolution was a historical event of great significance in the struggle of the Sudanese people for building a new society.

The glorious Democratic Republic of the Sudan was proclaimed in May 1969. Particularly after that the Sudanese people led by President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri have waged a dynamic struggle for the consolidation of the victorious revolution and prosperity of the country, valiantly frustrating subversions and sabotages by the imperialists and their stooges.

The Sudanese government and people nationalized monopoly companies and banks owned by the British and American imperialists and carried out other progressive reforms. Under the slogan of "independent development" of the country they started the five-year plan to develop the economy by their own efforts, built many factories and enterprises and are striving to develop agriculture in a diversified way. Great efforts have been made for the development of the national culture, too.

An important measure has been recently taken to grant autonomy to the south Sudan. This gives an impetus to the successful solution of the south Sudanese question which has remained pending for many years due to the machination of imperialism.

The Sudanese government and people oppose imperialism and colonialism and positively support the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle of the Palestinian and Arab peoples and other peoples in the world.

The imperialists and their stooges are hell-bent to detach the Sudan holding fast to the anti-imperialist and independent stand from the anti-imperialist front and sway it to the Right.

Their anti-Sudan ploy, however, is being smashed at every step by the vigilant Sudanese people.

The Korean people express full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Sudanese people.

Though Korea and the Sudan are separated by a far distance from each other, the relations of friendship and cooperation between their peoples have become ever closer and deeper.

The Sudanese government and people highly praise the achievements of socialist construction attained by our people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, rendering powerful support and solidarity to the just struggle of the Korean people for driving U.S. imperialism out of south Korea and attaining the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

We are grateful for this. The Korean people regard it as a great happiness to have the Sudanese people as their close friends-in-arms.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, said:

"The Korean people will always stand firm on the side of the Sudanese people and actively support with might and main the revolutionary policies and the just struggle of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and its people."

The Korean people will continue to do their best to support the just struggle and revolutionary policies of the Sudanese government and people for the consolidation of national independence, against the U.S.-led imperialism and its stooges.

The Korean people heartily wish the Sudanese people fresh successes in their just struggle for firmly defending the gains of the revolution, ensuring the independent development of the country and attaining the territorial integrity.

The United States, Morbid and Corrupt

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Capitalist society is the land of promise for a handful of landlords and capitalists but a living hell for the absolute majority of the labouring masses."

In capitalist society luxuries of the capitalists are always eclipsed by miseries of the toilers. In the United States where there is a gulf between the living standards of the rich and the poor, all the wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few monopolists who even don't account for one-two millionth of her total population. These monopolists are leading extravagant life of parasites, whereas the working people, the creators of material and spiritual wealth, are groaning in the abyss of poverty.

There is an "amusement world" of Broadway in New York, the miniature of the United States. In this street monopolists are engrossed in beastly merry-making, at the cost of the sweat and blood of the people, when large numbers of unemployed people in slums live in a "hellish" wretchedness, going hungry and sleeping on the doorsteps of others, in garbage bins and under bridges.

Now the United States has 77 million slum population and 17 million of jobless people and semi-unemployed workers, whose number keeps increasing. During one month of December last year unemployment increased by 66,000.

Meanwhile, the living costs registered an increase of 2.5 per cent during the last three years, which means a decrease of more than one dollar per week in the real income of the toilers. In this connection, even publications on the payroll of the U.S. imperialists said that "nowhere in the world are so many people suffering from poverty on the brink of starvation as in the United States." Nixon, the chieftain of U.S. imperialism, also had to admit that "Americans are living in 'unsatisfactory' conditions."

In the United States a simple surgical operation for an appendicitis case costs 250 dollars which is more than a monthly income of a worker, and a day's hospitalization needs 93 to 100 dollars. This is beyond the reach of the working people, and they cannot think of seeing a doctor even when they are fatally ill. If they have a chance of medical treatment at all they have it in a hospital which is "known" as a butchery.

In hospitals like the Wallobrov and the Bellevue in New York appalling atrocities have been committed in recent years, in which more than 500 poor children were killed or crippled in various noxious chemical experiments.

The lives of the workers who have to slave without any labour protection are slighted like those of flies.

Even according to the doctored figure released by the reactionary authorities of the U.S. imperialists, approximately 115,000 workers are killed or injured due to labour accidents every year. During one year of 1970 14,200 workers were killed, and 2 million seriously injured. And 390,000 working people are now suffering from incurable occupational diseases due to work hazardous to health.

For the poverty-stricken toilers, sending their children to school is something of a "miracle" like bringing stars down from the sky.

In the United States yearly school expenses for a pupil range from 2,600 to 6,500 dollars. This is more than a hardworking, ordinary worker can earn in a year. Such being the case, 24.5 million young people in the United States are illiterate, and more than 14 million school-agers, denied the chance of education, are begging around with empty cans in hand instead of schoolbags.

The United States is also the "land of crimes" or the "hotbed of crimes" second to none in its notoriety in the world. The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation reported of more than 5,568,200 major criminal cases that took place in the United States in 1970, which was an extremely understated figure. Murder cases alone numbered 40 on a daily average, and more than 15,800 people were killed during the year. Now in the United States a robbery case takes place every 25 minutes, a rape every quarter of an hour, and other offense every 20 seconds. Thus various crimes are committed one after another at every minute and at every second. Crimes of monopolists are rampant. In 1970 American monopolists, prompted by their greed for dollars, manufactured an artificial spice called "cyclamate" containing noxious ingredients which cause cancer to human bodies, and sold it to 75 per cent of the American families. They even go the length of killing their parents for the sake of dollars. A monopoly capitalist was so greedy for money that he had an insurance of 500,000 dollars contracted on the life of his mother and murdered her.

Especially the United States has a criminal enterprise—gangsterism. "Mafia" gang which rules over a big "criminal kingdom" in the United States raided banks on 19 occasions during the one month of January 1970.

It also runs legal commercial and other enterprises with the funds obtained through violence, murder, robbery and other criminal acts.

Monopolists on their parts actively protect gangs. At the funeral ceremony of Vinasio, the ringleader of a gang, in Kansas City, bosses of certain reactionary political parties are said to have joined the funeral march, carrying the dead fellow on their shoulders.

It is said that a judge named Newjersecy Wenbery tried the case of "Mafia" gang, and two days later he was dismissed by monopolists. A new judge acquitted the gang of the charge and declared the witnesses to be guilty. Al Capone, the chieftain of a gang, who once formed a criminal trust was also a capitalist who enjoyed the profit of 110 million dollars a year. Also he was a notorious "politician" in Chicago. Now more than 30 per cent of American homes keep about 100 million rifles and pistols to protect their lives and property, nearly 20 times as many small arms as those kept in the United States military establishments. Under the situation, even hired scholars of the United States said, Nixon's hullabaloo that he would "sweep off" crimes is as impossible as it is "for a camel to pass through the needle's eye."

Narcoticism is a widespread social practice in the United States. Narcotics are quickly spreading among the soldiers of the U.S. imperialist armed forces. As of July 1971, 60 per cent of the Americans in the aggressive war in Viet Nam were in the habit of narcoticism. As a result of narcoticism, for instance, 4,000 sailors were discharged from the Navy in 1969, and 5,000 in 1970.

Even according to the watered figure released by the U.S. Department of Defense, three years ago 30 per cent of the U.S. occupation troops in Viet Nam were narcotics, "in mid-1970, 50 per cent, and now 60 per cent." Today narcotics have penetrated into the heart of the United States. This situation compelled the reactionary rulers to cry out that the United States would perish "unless narcoticism is stopped."

This is what the United States of America is like today. All these social evils will never cease to exist so long as capitalism exists which is drenched with blood and all sorts of dirts—a social system of plunder and war, exploitation and poverty. The evils can only be exterminated when the American people overthrow the most reactionary, rotten social system by their determined struggle against the tyrannical exploitation and plunder, against Nixon's policies of war and aggression. Only then can the working masses free themselves from all the miseries and sufferings and lead a happy life.

Song Jong Sik

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